The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,0011—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.* In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country. In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st December, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th December, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA		BOMBAY
on the 24th,	and	on the 1st
of each Month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	....	Rs. 150	....	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	....	„ 220	....	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 360	....	„ 240	....	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	....	„ 340	....	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	....	„ 340	....	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	....	„ 340	....	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	....	„ 340	....	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	....	„ 350	....	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

Captain	Tons.	H. P.		
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin ..	2,700	400	..about 31st Dec.
[illegible]	O. Lloyd ..	2,700	400	.... 15th Jan.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th Dec.
				1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
s. SHIGAKU	2621	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
s. RAVENNA	3349	700	E. Steward	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	31st Dec.
				1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. L. Baker, ...	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued :—

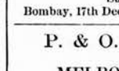
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs.	1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above ports on the 29th December, calling at Ceylon and Penang, if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD OILMAN STORE, WINE, SPIRIT, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1880, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and in re Eduljee Nusserwanjee, an insolvent, the following articles, viz., a quantity of old oilman store, wine, consisting of claret, sherry ; office furniture tables, chairs, large glass door, cupboards, bookshelf, iron treasury, wooden boxes, &c.

Also in re Vishram Essoo one iron frame of cardboard cutting machine.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1880.

NOTICES.

OVER 11,000 LBS. SOLD
WITHIN THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.
CONFECTIONERY.

ALMOND HARDBAKE, Cocoanut Hardbake or Eggs and Bacon, Pistachio Nut Hardbake, Almond Bar, Almond Toffee, Everton Toffee, Ginger Toffee, Lemon Caramels, Barley Sugar (red and white), Vanilla Rock, Lemon Star Rock, Strawberry Rock (pink), Orange Blossom Rock (yellow), Peppermint Paradise Twist, Peppermint Snow Rock, Victoria Rock, &c., &c.

FRUIT DROPS.

Acidulated Lemon (crystallized), Lemon Barley Sugar (red and white), Orange, Jargonel Pear, Peppermint, Pine-Apple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Cayenne, Vanilla, &c., &c.

All at 12 annas a lb., Cash. Re. 1 per lb if Booked.
12 lb. cases of assorted Sweets at Rs. 10 per case.
6 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „ „
Cash with order or per Value Payable Post.

SPECIALITIES.

Pistachio Nut Cream Bar, Vanilla Caramel, Cocoanut Cream Bar, and Chocolate Cream Toffee	Re. 1 per lb., Cash. Re. 1-4 if Booked.
Vanilla Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bar, Combination Cream Bar, Vanilla Chocolate Paste, Italian Cream Chocolate	Rs. 2 per lb., Cash. Re. 2-4 if Booked.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MERCHANTS.

Our Sweets are universally admitted to be the Freshest, Cheapest, and Best obtainable in India, and we shall be obliged if you will send for case, and thus afford us an opportunity of proving the assertion.

For the information of our Friends in Bombay, we have pleasure to append the following :—

Dear Sirs,—Please send, as before, 2 boxes, 12 lb. each, of your delicious Sweetmeats. They are much admired.

T. N. HARWARD, Colonel,
Commanding R. A.
Mean Meer, 11th March 1880.

Dear Sirs,—Please send on trial to the "Darjeeling Club" three 12lb-cases of your assorted Sweets at 10 per case, and another case containing a lb each of your other Sweets. If the "Club" approves of the Sweets, the orders will be large.

M. POWER,
Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Club.
Darjeeling, 3rd April, 1880.

*** Since the above order was executed, 32 cases of mixed Sweets have been supplied.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to Mess, 3rd Madras Cavalry, cases (of 12 lbs. each) of your mixed Sweets, same as last.

H. CRACROFT, Captain,
Mess Secretar.
Saugor, 1st June, 1880.

BUNCOMBE and CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, ALLAHABA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

[illegible] purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
[illegible]tor of Pain,
[illegible]al antidote for SCORPION STINGS
[illegible]d SNAKE BITES,
[illegible]S, BURNS,
[illegible]ALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
[illegible]OR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
[illegible]ds alone for [illegible]ti

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
THE LADIES' BATTLE ;
AND,
THE LIMERICK BOY.

WEDNESDAY :
LED ASTRAY.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	} In lengths of 22 feet and upwards.	
8" by 4"	„ 21 „ „		
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.	
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „	

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

FOR SALE at the lowest prices :—
Printing Paper of different qualities and weights.
Single and Double Demy.
„ Royal.
Double Super Royal.
Single and Double Crown.
Blotting-Paper, assorted colours.
Coloured Demy and Royal Paper.
Machine and hand-made Imperial, Royal, Medium and Demy, and various other articles of Stationery. Apply to
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

NUTS TO CRACK.
BARCELONA NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
ALMONDS IN SHELL.
8 annas per lb., cash.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of BILLS on Akola and Amraoti to the extent of RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS each, on various dates up to 15th March next.

For DETAILS, CONDITIONS, and FORMS of TENDERS apply at the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (new Secretariat) where tenders will be received till one o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo.

E. GAY, Accountant General.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the OFFICES of the CHAMBER, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII., and to consider the suggestions of the Committee regarding holidays or non-working days under Charter-parties.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 14th December, 1880.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at BROACH, on the 7th February, 1881, of

300 teak logs,
5,000 teak rafters,

which have been floated down the Nerbudda from the Akrani forests of Khandesh.

For particulars apply to the DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, Guzerat Circle, at Surat.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. D.
Camp Karmala, Sholapur District, 11th December, 1880.

FOR SALE
(OWNER GOING HOME)

A G. A. H., aged, broken charger, good pig-sticker, believed sound, free from vice, very safe over bad ground, and constantly ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 450
A side saddle, small, in capital order 85
A hunting saddle and double bridle 25
A grey hound-slip, new, patent 16
Infantry dress, sash, belt and stripes 55
Nearly new.

Apply to MESS SECRETARY, Detachment 2-17th Regt., NEEMUCH.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL to the COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, Aden excepted, for the year 1881-82, under Schedule No. 21A.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay on 3rd January, 1881, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 14th Dec., 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.
RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way via Southampton	„	1,200
Do. to Southampton and back	„	1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that ANUNDRAO CHINTOBA CHAPWALLA has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from NARAYEN JANARDHUNJEE and his son, RAMCRUSTNA NARAYEN, the following immoveable property for the purpose of putting the same into trust for CHARITABLE purposes.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a part of an oart known by the name of Balajee Shamsett's oart, wherein the Temple of Shri Vagheshwari is, together with huts and trees standing thereon, and a half portion of a tank called Pokhran, situate on the western side of Golanjee Hill Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,001 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 9732, and standing in the name of Narayen Janardhunjee and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east and south by Golaniee Hill Road, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Narayen Janardhunjee and Balcrustna Narayen, used as a passage to and from the said piece or parcel of land intended to be hereby granted, and on or towards the north by the property of the said Narayen Juggonnathjee and Ramcrustna Narayen, and which said piece or parcel of land and huts were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Janardhunjee and his son, Ramcrustna Narayen.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.
Dated this 20th day of December, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at [illegible] per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stock at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge for fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to [illegible] elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or

WILLIAM WA[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOPF'S SOUPS AND VEGETABLES.

THESE Preparations in the form of CONSOLIDATED FOODS present, in a small compass, portable, palatable, and nutritious Soups and Vegetables, admirably adapted to district use in this Country.

They are flavoured with the very best condiments and require no addition whatever but water, and the use of a fire, to render them edible and fit for use.

The special attention of Travellers, Sportsmen, and Officers *en tour* is invited to these portable provisions, of which regular shipments are now coming forward.

	Cash Prices.			Cash Prices.
Consolidated Pea Soup	per doz. tins	Re. 1 8	Consolidated Hotch-Potch	per doz. tins Rs. 3 0
Consolidated Erbswurst	„ „	1 8	Consolidated Scotch Broth	„ „ 3 0
Compressed Vegetables	„ „	1 8	Kopf's Essence of Beef	per tin „ 2 4
Concentrated Beef Tea	per tin „	1 8		

The Trade supplied on liberal terms by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY MONOPOLE.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils, &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 ; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free. We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF
DRAPERY,
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.
GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

OWING to the great depression in Scotland and England caused by the failure of the Glas[illegible] several well-known firms being bankrupt, Messrs. DUNCAN, PEARSON & Co. ha[illegible] instructions from the assignees to dispose of, by private sale, a large portion of the STOCK [illegible] the late firms, consisting of :—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLO[illegible]
SCOTCH TWEEDS AND CHEVIOTS, FRENCH CLOTHS, CASHME[illegible]
ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, LADIES' AND GE[illegible]
BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,

To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the public[illegible]

LOW PRICES, *Viz* :—

570	Bales of English Prints,	which will be offered at	... ...
900	Bales of English Calicoes (Horrock's)	„ „	... ...
200	Bales French Muslin	„ „	... ...
200	Trunks Best Boots (Dawson's)	„ „	... ...
300	Trunks Shoes	„ „	... ...
20,000	Yards New Oatmeal cloth	„ „	... ...
1,200	Dozen Towels	„ „	... ...
1,400	Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs	„ „	... ...

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of Fl[illegible] of the latest Patterns and finest Qualities, which will be offered at a gre[illegible] FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS and SATINS ; IRISH POPLIN DRESS[illegible] ed PIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.

20,000 remnants of English Broad Cloths and Tweeds, in differen[illegible] be sold RETAIL, in lots, to suit private families at considerably

BELOW MANUFACTURER'S

N. B.—MESSRS. B. P. & Co. have engaged the services of se[illegible] tion and sell portions of the above goods, and from the low pric[illegible] feel confident of a speedy clearance. One price charged, from w[illegible]

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NE[illegible]
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

BUCHANAN, PEA[illegible]
AGENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHE[illegible] of Ceylon, on or about the 20th of February, [illegible] Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient [illegible] loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

It is therefore recommended that such boat-o[illegible] fishery should be at Sillavaturai on or before th[illegible] fishery will take place on or about the 20th of [illegible]

The fishery will be conducted on account o[illegible] may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be [illegible]

All payments to be made in ready mone[illegible]

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or Bil[illegible] will be taken on letters of credit being [illegible]

For the convenience of purchasers at [illegible] Provinces will be authorized to receiv[illegible] receipts of these officers will be taken [illegible]

No deposit will be received for a lo[illegible]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Co[illegible]

Statement of the valuation o[illegible]

No.	Description.	Size in basket.	[illegible]
1	Pecsel ..		
2	Kodal ..		
3	Anatharey		
4	Kalippa		
5	Anie		
6	Anatha[illegible]		
7	Kalipp[illegible]		
8	Koroy[illegible]		
9	Pees[illegible]		
10	Kod[illegible]		
11	An[illegible]		
12	A[illegible]		
13	[illegible]		
14			
15			
16			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND WM. COOK,
THE TWO BEST PLAYERS IN THE WORLD,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR MATCH
OF 2,000 POINTS UP,
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9 o'clock p.m.

The match will be played on a SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE made specially by Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co. for the occasion.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved seats ..... Rs. 2
Reserved seats ..... „ 3

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., 18, MARINE STREET, where a plan of the ball can be seen.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS !!
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING AT 9,
AT TEMPLE BAR.

APOLLO GARDENS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S BAND,
From 6 till 7.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN FREE BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AND THURSDAY NEXT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city o[illegible] Bombay up to 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1881, for the undermentioned contracts :—

1. Constructing milch-cattle stables at Agrupada, Byculla.
2. Constructing range of shops with arcade at the Arthur Crawford Markets.
3. Extention of Arthur Foras Road from central station on the Flats.
4. Constructing boundary-wall at Bandora slaughter-houses.
5. Raising retaining wall on Malabar Hill.
6. Constructing a boundary wall at Arthur Foras Road, Mahomedan Cemetery.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application, at the office of the undersigned on the following dates :—

21st, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 29th instant and 4th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. MACEWEN,
Acting Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.
Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 18th December, 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follow[illegible] exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line [illegible] trade advertisements are admitted under th[illegible]

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed [illegible] during the last six weeks, and fou[illegible] fortable ; the attendance, and the table [illegible] good. It is in every respect by far th[illegible] ever known in Bombay.—J. GORDO[illegible] merce, 4th August, 1880.

A YOUNG PARSI, ex[illegible] Cotton Agency and Pr[illegible] ENGAGEMENT either as [illegible] a Ginning or Press Factory [illegible] monials. Address "X.Y.[illegible] Bombay.

C. M. THOMA[illegible] ENGINEE[illegible] Bombay, having [illegible] Metallic Zones [illegible] Wales, Spain [illegible] in the scient[illegible] report upon[illegible]

BIL[illegible] THIS [illegible]

C[illegible] 12 pe[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

BOXING DAY.
MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1880.
OLD ENGLISH FAIR.
FUN AND SPORT.—DAY AND NIGHT.

MR. C. BOUNEVIALLE has much pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements with Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON to direct the amusements.

PRIZES ! PRIZES ! PRIZES !
RICHARDSON'S SHOW.
CONJURING BOOTHS.
TIFFIN AND DINING PAVILLIONS.
MERRY-GO-ROUND.
RACES IN THE MAZE FOR PRIZES.
THREE BANDS.
MONSTER CONCERT.
DANCING AND BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.
10,000 ADDITIONAL LAMPS.
Gates open at 2 p. m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKE[illegible]
Agents to W. H. HARTON &
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHINA AND JAPAN DEP[illegible]
30, APOLLO STREE[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED per Str. Z[illegible] rich supply of JAPANESE CUR[illegible] TIES of Kanga, Satsuma, Kioto, Sipo, a[illegible] ware, NEVER IMPORTED into Bom[illegible] CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PR[illegible]
PESTONJEE CAWASJ[illegible]

NOW READY
THE FOURTH BOOK O[illegible]
GOLDEN TREASURY of the
cal Poems in the English Language
explanatory and illustrative N[illegible]
SON, M. A., Educational Depart[illegible]
16mo, super royal, cloth boards
Press, Byculla, Bombay. Price R[illegible]
be had also of Messrs. Thacker &
pal Booksellers.

NOTICE
AN AGRICULTURAL
FAIR WILL BE HELD
STATION on the 10th, 11th, and
PROSPECTUSES and every
gladly given by undersigned
Rao Bahadur KESHAVAO H[illegible]
Assistant Political
Wadhwan C. Station

NOTICE
EST
JOOGU[illegible]
ship
MU[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1880.

As usual, Reuter's closing telegram from London of Saturday's date conveys very little additional information. The money-market shows no change, and stocks are all as previously quoted, Consols 98⅞, French Rentes 119¼, Enfaced Rupee Paper,—Fours 82, Fours-and-a-half 89¾.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. In Seeds the only movement is a partial advance of 3d. in Calcutta Linseed, to arrive. Wheat is quiet, with a fall of 6d. per quarter in the lower qualities, to arrive.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	1,59,701
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	1,12,866
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	6,14,392
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	6,30,355
Loans	Inc. ,,	9,56,043
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,57,242
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	11,433
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	28,46,658

This is the first return for some considerable time which has shown any increase of importance in the trade demand; but with the Christmas holidays approaching, we scarcely think it likely to be maintained. In any case the position of the bank is still so strong that there is little cause to fear dearer money to come.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled very quiet to-day, with only a limited business doing, but so far as ready rates are concerned there has been no quotable change. For future delivery, however, a somewhat easier tendency is apparent, the banks being buyers of private paper for delivery up to the middle of January at the ready quotation, and less willing drawers for later on. We make closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 23-32d.	per Re.
Do. telegraphic	Rs. 7 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	Rs. 1 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2s. 1¼d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are still nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, with some enquiry at slightly higher prices. We quote, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 108⅞ to Rs. 109.

[illegible] the whole the market has [illegible] few fluctuations. Bank of [illegible] changed at Rs. 740. In Land [illegible] movement, and the only al[illegible]es is a decline of Rs. 5 in [illegible] and Weaving Mill shares are [illegible]berts show a decline of Rs. 25, [illegible] Coorla Rs 5, but Dhurrum-

[illegible] Saturday's Liverpool tele[illegible]ge, the fact of the liberal [illegible]ports and American futures [illegible]as been sufficient to exercise [illegible]on our market. To begin [illegible]e disposition to operate at [illegible]ttracted by the reduced [illegible]lling to accept, a moderate [illegible]ne, and in the case of [illegible] the opening rate was [illegible]ket, however, is by no [illegible]and any little further [illegible]most certainly lead to [illegible]note :—

[illegible] Rs. 210 per candy.
[illegible] ,, 222 ,,
[illegible] ,, 216 ,,
[illegible] ,, 241 ,,

[illegible]n been weak. For [illegible]receded to Rs. 6-10, [illegible]ew Guzerat Rape[illegible] without finding

[illegible]April, May [illegible]er Soft

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

108-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Edulji Nowroji Hotelkeeper.
223-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Fatma and others.
524-80—H W Payne—Jegha Akha and other vs Abdoolhoosen Noormahomed and another.
526-80—Carwford and B—Vujachund Nathajee vs Hurjeevan Jadowjee and another—Muljee and B.
529-80—Smith and F—Thacker Veerjee Hunsraj and another vs Ganjee Nurput—H Bicknell.
537-80—Balkrishna and B—Jaitha Ghunsraj and others vs Kissonram Ramruttoojl.
Hearn, C and L, petitioner's attornies; and Smith and F for Premchund Roychund, In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 27 of 1866 and in the matter of the petition of Candass Narrondass—Ardeshir and H. Longhanees.
329-79—Tobin and R—Hassam Mahomed Doo vs Ismail bin Hajee Ahmed Munshi—Muljee and B.
367-80—Ardeshir and H—Mcherbai and another vs Pecrozbai—Chalk and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Chichester, Lieut. Col., 81st Regt., on leave, from Perozepore.
MacDougall, Surg. Major, from furlough, from England.
Dickson, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 19.

Rodick, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, from Kandahar.
Marriott, Captain, 2-11th Regt., on duty, from Kandahar.
Hinds, Surg. Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Brown, Lieut., 83rd Regt., on duty, from Kandahar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Stansfeld, Lieut., R.A., on leave, to Akola.
Wood, Lieut., 15th Regt., on sick leave, to England.

DECEMBER 19.

Swann, Lieut., 1st Granadiers, on duty, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 13.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. F. J. DeLisle, R. A., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offig. Squdn. Officer., on probation dated 22nd Nov. 1880.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. J. R. P. Purchas, 40th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G. O. C. C., dated 10th Sept. 1880, page 494.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee at Dalhousie on the 12th May 1880 :—

Apothecary W. Biggie., Sub-Medl. Dept. and Hospital Apprentice A. R. Paterson, Sub-Medl. ; Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 18th May 1880, directing Lieut. Col. R. A. Wauchope, 14th Sikhs, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 17th idem, vice Lieut. Col. L. H. Williams, proceeded on district leave.

Dated the 17th July 1880, directing Lieut. Col. L. H. Williams, 14th Sikhs, on return from privilege leave, to resume command of the station, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lieut. Col. R. A. Wauchope.

Jullundur Division order, dated the 3rd Dec. 1880, directing Major N. X. Gwynne, 63rd Foot, on arrival to assume command of the station.

Dagshai Station order, dated the 27th Nov. 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut. E. T. Pakenham, 4-60th Rifles, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1880, vice Capt. H. J. Hope-Edwards, resigned, no other qualified officer being available.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

70th Foot.—2nd Lieut. R. D. Wynyard, to England, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 28th Oct. 1880, p. 619.)

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation :—

51st Foot.—2nd Lieut. C. H. L. Baskerville.
2-60th Rifles.—Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation :—

[illegible]ances.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Westenra.
[illegible].—Qrmr. A. Jones.

[illegible]g addition is made to section 26, para.

[illegible]re the rules for appointment to the [illegible]:—
[illegible]en of good constitution and [illegible] named ; they should possess [illegible]on, a good sense of locality, [illegible]ionsas are likely to make [illegible] ; they must not exceed [illegible]ld be familiar with the [illegible] which they are to be

[illegible]mit the names of [illegible] for whom they [illegible]e Consvr. of the [illegible]who are selected [illegible]bation, under

[illegible]r. The men [illegible] consider[illegible]pon to [illegible] serve. [illegible]rmy, [illegible] for [illegible]ay [illegible]

NOTICE.

LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to receive VISITORS on THURSDAY afternoon, the 23rd instant, at 5 p. m.

H. F. FERGUSSON,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Parell, 20th December, 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

AITKEN—December 12th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. Thos. Aitken, Traffic Depart., S. P. and D. Ry., of a son.

DEATH.

RAYNEAU—December 12th, at Calcutta, Adele Rayneau, the wife of George Rayneau, Esq., of Bugha. Chumparun.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1880.

THE opening up of Kathiawar by the new railway will undoubtedly add to the prosperity of that interesting territory, and it may be hoped that the States of Bhownagar and Gondal, which have had the honour of supplying the capital for the line, will receive a direct return for their enterprise in the shape of a handsome dividend, as well as a full share of the indirect advantages which the undertaking will confer on the whole province. The great want of India is facility of inter-communication, —roads, canals, and railways are the guarantees of her well-being, stimulating alike agriculture and commerce, and rendering the advent of periods of drought and scarcity less balefully portentous than hitherto of mental suffering and frightful mortality. It was while Sir Richard Temple was in Madras on duty as Special Famine Delegate that, in a minute on the necessity of railway development in this country, he mentioned that Kathiawar was, so far as railways were concerned, "a blank on the map of India." And it was as a famine work that the railway now opened was actually commenced. The proposal to make a line from Bhownagar northward had, however, been put forward some time previously by Mr. Percival and Mr. Gowarishankar Udayashankar, the Joint Administrators of the State during the minority of His Highness Thuktsingjee, the Thakore of Bhownagar. The suggestion to form a junction with the Bombay and Baroda extension line at Wadwan was, however, strenuously combated by the officials of the B. B. and C. I., who had no desire to part with any of the cotton traffic of the country around Wadwan, which a Bhownagar-Wadwan line would certainly tap. The officers of the Bombay and Baroda Railway appealed to a clause in their concession which guaranteed them against any line being made within fifty miles of their own, and they proposed that if Bhownagar was determined to have a railway, it should make it to Anand, a station some twenty miles north of Baroda. As this line due east would not only leave the cotton country north of Bhownagar untapped, but would pass through fifty miles of a barren salt plain, and would, besides, involve the bridging of the Saburmattee—a heroic undertaking, which would entail upon Bhownagar a national debt beyond all calculation—the project of a railway was laid aside, and nothing was done until Colonel Watson became Acting Joint Administrator at Bhownagar, when he revived the scheme, and was fortunate enough to push it through to a successful issue. A few weeks after Sir Richard Temple became Governor of Bombay he appeared, in his usual meteoric fashion, at Wadwan, and then Colonel Watson met him and urged the advantages of the Kathiawar State Railway, the earthworks for which were found to be necessary for the relief of the famine-stricken of the province. Before the construction of railway could be finally ordained, however, sundry difficulties had to be surmounted. [illegible]ections had to be combated—or set aside ; [illegible]oney had to be secured ; the consent of the [illegible] through whose territories the line was to [illegible]d to be obtained ; and the land required [illegible]t, if possible, free of charge. The B. B. [illegible] naturally stood up for its rights ; [illegible] could be made within fifty miles [illegible] Anand was the only spot to [illegible]ew line should approach. There [illegible] something to be said for Anand [illegible]t is the point from which the [illegible]n eastward to the Panch Mehals [illegible]ure. The Panch Mehals pro[illegible] timber and moura in abund[illegible]ar is almost wholly without [illegible] to cook with cotton-stalks [illegible] too, is often scarce in a [illegible]t land is laid down under [illegible]nd such products, so [illegible] Mehals, are scarce in [illegible] Anand had some[illegible]. But then the bridge [illegible]e fifty miles across [illegible]would not do. So [illegible]e B. B. and C. I. [illegible]e competition [illegible]rritory. And [illegible]y. The in[illegible]way might [illegible]ether the [illegible]re was a [illegible] railway [illegible]stacles [illegible]nagar [illegible] was [illegible]ce, [illegible]ce, [illegible]

[illegible]t of this presidency is, of course, perfectly [illegible]ainted with the expectations and the just [illegible] of the native chiefs with which it has to [illegible]d has in the course of years established [illegible] *cicendi*, based on personal influence, [illegible]sed on the whole by good-will. To [illegible]ush the local Government aside and [illegible]hiefs whom it guides into direct [illegible]the Bengal arrogance is a political [illegible]most inexcusable kind.

[illegible]letter which appears in this [illegible] surprised to find a statement [illegible]us to the effect that Greek [illegible] the country in Thessaly [illegible]s to know from what [illegible] was derived. Several [illegible]roduced by brigands [illegible]joining Greece may [illegible]hich have come out [illegible] last month. The [illegible] of the *Times*, [illegible] writes as fol[illegible]ng the winter [illegible]ready exist[illegible] Macedonia [illegible]n a large [illegible]ica, and [illegible]daring [illegible]30 to [illegible]l is [illegible]and [illegible]ds, [illegible]i[illegible]

finally convinced Gondal, which immediately became eager for the railway. The chiefs through whose territories parts of the railway were to run were induced to promise the land free. Nevertheless subsequently Bhownagar and Gondal had to pay for a portion of this land—that which passed through private property, the promise being held to apply to public land only. Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer of Bhownagar, and Mr. Forde, the well-known Bombay engineer, were employed to survey the line. Things being all in readiness for the pushing on of the works, the young Thakore came of age, and a few days after he assumed charge of his government he had the privilege of signing the decree for the making of the railway.

It will thus be seen that it was to Sir Richard Temple's vigorous impulse is due the fact that the Kathiawar State Railway was opened on Saturday by Sir James Fergusson. When obstacles have to be brushed aside it is well to have a man at hand like Sir Richard, who knows how to sweep them from the path of progress, and have done with them. We have nothing but praise to award for the judicious blindness to opposing forces which enabled our late Governor to see nothing but those reasons which made for the railway. We quite envy the felicitous power of jumping over a six-bar gate which His Excellency displayed in the latter half of the following clause from his minute on the proposals "submitted by Mr. Peile for the construction of the railway." "The Bhownagar State, which is managed by the Raja himself, is anxious that the line should be constructed and managed by the State, with the aid and under the supervision of the officers of the British Government. Upon these points the disposition of the Raja of Gondal is positive. The disposition of the State, which is under a Council of Regency, is, perhaps, less positive, but is similarly inclined." The disposition of the Gondal State is, perhaps, *less positive*, but is *similarly inclined* ! This is sublime. But no matter. Kathiawar has got its railway. Had Sir Richard been other than he was, Kathiawar might still be "a blank on the map of India" so far as railways are concerned. But it is not so easy to salve over the perverse arrogance with which the arrangements entered into with the States concerned were practically set aside as soon as the States in question were committed to the enterprise, and could not draw back. Those arrangements were not, indeed, set aside by Sir Richard Temple, but he cannot be acquitted of acquiescing with that wonderful limpness which characterised him in his dealings with superior authority, while the Government of India stepped in and set aside, as completely as if it had never existed, the understanding that the railway should be, as far as practicable, a local work, not only constructed with local capital, but as far as possible under local supervision, and in accordance with local views. The Government of Lord Lytton took over the whole management of the affair ; sent Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, and his staff to the right about, and imported Mr. Izat and a host of assistant engineers to construct the works ; and left the committee of management and the Durbars nothing to do but to find the money. Mr Izat is, as everyone knows, a most competent railway engineer, and no one objected to him personally, nor to his assistants. But they were thrust upon the States concerned without a by-your-leave, and no notice whatever was taken of the rights or wishes of the paymasters. It was complained that instead of the expenditure of Bhownagar money finding employment for Bhownagar artisans, who are admittedly amongst the most skilful in India, workmen were brought into the province from outside. The new engineers naturally referred to the Government for what they wanted, and they got it without any real reference to the committee of management. The Government of India, incarnated in this matter, if we mistake not, in General Trevor, did not at all gild the pill—bitter enough under the circumstances to the Kathiawaris, whose money it was spending as it pleased—but seemed to take pleasure in forcing it down reluctant throats with needless violence. Sir Richard Temple merely interfered in the first instance to say that he would regard it as a favour if the views of the Government of India were acted upon by the Durbars ; so that the latter were constrained to submit with the best grace possible—not much being possible under the circumstances. All this rough handling of those who had been encouraged to invest the savings of the two States in the railway enterprise by distinct assurances that it should be, as far as practicable, a local work carried on in accordance with local views, was not only wanton and stupid, but most impolitic and mischievous. The political officers were known to be averse to it : they knew well how unfortunate would be the impression created ; but the redoubtable General Trevor had the bit in his teeth, and there was no holding him in. Most irritating resolutions—due to his spirited conception of a truly Imperial policy—used to come to the Bombay Secretariat, which was content to send them on without note or comment to Kathiawar, where they produced a strong desire that the railway and all its works might disappear in some great but beneficent convulsion of nature. The good sense of Sir James Fergusson is credited in Kathiawar with a determination to mitigate this particular form of the affection at all events ; and of late the Bombay Secretariat exercises some little discretion in regard to the transmission of exasperating resolutions. We have said that the effect of all this swaggering disregard of local rights and susceptibilities has been mischievous. It has rendered the other chiefs of Kathiawar deaf to all suggestions for the opening up of their States by means of railways. There are many schemes, desirable in themselves, which the chiefs will not even hear of, lest they should be set at naught and openly flouted by those who are spending their money, and spending it without the slightest regard to their views or wishes. The feeling will, no doubt, wear off, but it would never have existed had not the Government of India set aside the understanding entered into with the chiefs interested in the State railway by the Government of Bombay. The Govern-

being re-armed by the authorities to enable them to protect themselves from these patriotic burglars." According to a Reuter's telegram of November 25th, it seems that the Porte had some intention of appealing to the Powers to force Greece to prevent the bands of Greek brigands from crossing the border, but finally decided to ignore the matter. But these facts do not refer to the state of Greece itself, and may be perfectly true, even although "brigandage in Greece since 1867 does not exist, the country being as safe as any other in Europe," as we are informed by our correspondent. It is not the Greek, but the Turkish Government which is responsible for the condition of affairs in Thessaly and Epirus until these provinces are handed over to Greece. Proneness to brigandage is an unpleasant trait in the character of the modern Greek, but this tendency appears in its least unfavourable light when allied, though not in a disinterested alliance, with patriotism.

FOR some months past we have been hearing constant conjectures in regard to the appointment of a successor to Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India. There is now, it would appear, no occasion for further supposition, as we are informed on the authority of the *Times* that General Sir Donald M. Stewart, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to the highest military post in this Empire. A portion of the English press has of late done its best to show that Sir Garnet Wolseley was the man best fitted to succeed Sir F. Haines, and it has been more than hinted that Sir Donald Stewart, whose name has also been freely mentioned in connection with the chief command, ought to be considered disqualified for it on account of his supposed association with what is known as the Simla Mutual Admiration Society. Be that as it may, we venture to think that the appointment will, on the whole, be a popular one, in India at least. Sir Donald is a tried and proved soldier ; his service in this country extends over many years, and over more than one Indian campaign. He is a soldier of merit, and he possesses a considerable share of the shrewdness with which his fellow-countrymen, the Scotch, are so well endowed. That he is a man of tact is clearly shown by the fact that he "can surmount all difficulties of inadequate force, and hold a great city safely without terrorism." Sir Donald's valuable services during the late troubles in Afghanistan gave him a claim upon the consideration of those who hold in their hands the highest of military appointments ; and few, we believe, will be found to quarrel with their selection in this instance. Sir Donald Stewart's war services are worth mentioning at this moment. He served against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1854-55, and was mentioned in despatches. He commanded the Volunteers serving in the Allyghur district in May and June, 1857, and all communication with the Upper Provinces having been cut off, he volunteered to carry despatches from the Government of the North-West Provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi ; on arrival in camp he was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Field Force, and served throughout the siege of Delhi (mentioned in despatches, and brevet of major). He afterwards served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army at the siege and capture of Lucknow and throughout the operations in Rochilcund, and he was mentioned in despatches and obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel and medal with two clasps. He also commanded the Bengal Brigade with the expedition to Abyssinia in 1867-68 ; was mentioned in despatches, and received medal and the C. B. He served in the Afghan campaign, first, as commanding the Northern Division, and subsequently the Kandahar and Kabul Field Force.

OPENING OF THE KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL AT BHOWNAGAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Governor of Bombay, arrived here this afternoon in his yacht, the May Frere. Abundance of time had been allowed for the voyage, the steamer sailing from Bombay on Wednesday night, and being timed to arrive off the Bhownagar bunder at three o'clock to-day, and they had to lay by all last night off Surat. The approach of the May Frere was made known to all Bhownagar by the firing of a gun at the saluting station ; and soon afterwards strings of carriages were making their way to the bunder. Amongst the first to arrive was His Highness the Thakore Saheb, an intelligent and pleasant-looking young man, who was very richly attired in a black velvet doublet heavily trimmed with gold lace and a crimson-and-gold puggree. The only ornaments His Highness wore were the Delhi Empress gold and the Prince of Wales silver medals and a handsome diamond collar. Amongst the native notables of the State who attended with His Highness were Mr. Gowarishankar Udayashankar, C.S.I., the now retired Minister of the State, who was an active advocate of the railway project when Joint Administrator with Mr. Percival, and afterwards with Colonel Watson, during the Thakore Saheb's minority. Mr. Gowarishankar also wore the Delhi medal (a silver one), and in addition the order of a Companion of the Star of India. Mr. Samaldass Purmanundass, the present Dewan of Bhownagar, was also present, and a large number of the chief officers of the Durbar, besides representatives of several other Kathiawar States, such as Gondal, Joonaghur, and Wadwan. Many of the officers of the Kathiawar Political Agency were present in their official full-dress—Colonel Barton, Chief Political Agent, Colonel Watson, President of the Rajasthanik Court of Rajkot, and formerly Joint Administrator at Bhownagar, Major Wodehouse, Assistant Political Agent, Major G. Hancock, and Captain Hunter, Railway Magistrate. Amongst the visitors from outside were Mr. Arthur Crawford, Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Bombay Government, Major Cruickshank, Captain Jackson, Mr. Mathew, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Grattan Geary, of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. Walton, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, Mr. Stewart, Post-master General, Bombay, Mr. Duxbury, and Mr. O'Connell, both of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Gogo, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Burjorjee, and others. There were several ladies present also, including Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss Clark, &c., &c.

The scene at the bunder was very bright and picturesque. The decorations had been arranged by Mr. Proctor Sims, the Executive Engineer of the State, with much taste and had a capital effect, which was heightened by the gay dresses and the diversity of costumes to be seen in the crowd. The landing-place in general use for ordinary purposes is merely a flight of steps extending down to low-water mark, but a special stage had been constructed, which hid from view the coating of mud left on the steps, by the last tide, and made the landing a pleasant and easy matter. The staging and the steps above were covered with crimson cloth, and the same materia carpeted the path leading to a large open shamiana which had been erected on the bunder-head. At the top of the steps there was a fine triumphal arch covered with evergreens, and bearing on the side facing the water the Governor's name, "Sir James Fergusson," in large gilt letters, and underneath the word "Welcome." A guard of honour formed of upwards of a hundred men of the Thakore's armed police —fine soldierly-looking fellows enough, neatly equipped in a chocolate-coloured uniform, and carrying muzzle-loading rifles—with band and colour, was drawn up to the right of the arch. When the May Frere swung to an anchor opposite the bunder Colonel Barton, Major Wodehouse, and the Dewan Saheb (Mr. Samaldass Purmanundas) put off in a steam launch, and brought the Governor and party ashore. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Senior Member of Council, Mr. Gomm, Secretary to Government, Colonel Stracey, Military Secretary, and Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Private Secretary, was received at the foot of the steps by the Thakore Saheb, and conducted to a seat on a raised dais in the shamiana. As His Excellency walked [illegible] the steps the guard of honour presented arms, [illegible] band playing "God Save the Queen," and some [illegible] posted on a piece of open ground to the left [illegible] a salute. There were three seats on the dais [illegible] that of the Governor, which were occupied by [illegible]akore Saheb, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, and [illegible] Barton. The ladies and gentlemen present [illegible] in a semi-circle in front of the dais. [illegible]cated an official stepped forward and [illegible]lowing address to the Governor in the [illegible] Highness the Thakore :—

[illegible]ase your Excellency,—I greet your [illegible]rtily on your first setting foot on the [illegible]ndhra. The privilege of being the [illegible] Kathiawar the present representa[illegible]rial Majesty the Queen-Empress [illegible]sure which I sincerely feel on [illegible]cy in my territory, and I rejoice [illegible]f stay here I have to ask your [illegible] undertaking of some magni-

undertaken by Government or by a private company under Government concession, the loss to the Bhownagar State from consequent reduction in revenue derivable from customs duties shall be one of the items to be taken into account in prescribing the conditions on which traffic should be interchanged between the two lines.

SATURDAY MORNING.

A little after six o'clock this morning H. E. the Governor left the Motibag on horseback, and rode to the railway station, which had been gaily decorated. The principal arches, &c., had been removed as if by magic during the night from the landing-stage to the station, and set up again. There was a profusion of flags, and two venetian masts of great height were conspicuous over all. H. H. the Thakore was present. A numerous party had been invited to proceed in the special train to Limri for the opening ceremony. A representative of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd photographed a group of the principal personages, including, of course, the Governor and the Thakore Saheb. This delayed the departure a little. It was intended to run one very long train with two engines, but at the wise suggestion of Sir James Fergusson the train was divided, and the last engine drew a separate tale of carriages of moderate length. This precaution was prudent in view of the number of steep inclines where water-courses destitute of bridges have to be traversed. At half-past seven, all being ready, the trains started, a salute from His Highness's battery being thundered forth. The Thakore being scarcely yet recovered from his recent illness, was pressed by Sir James Fergusson not to go beyond Gadechi, the first station on the line ; and there His Highness got out. The trains then proceeded on their way to Limri, some ninety miles off. After breakfast they will return, the journey, of 190 miles in all, it is to be hoped, giving the excursionists a good appetite for the grand dinner at the palace to-night.

This is the first day of the real Kathiawar cold weather. The air is keen and bracing, with an apparent tendency to frost. Kathiawar does really produce ice—without machinery—in December and January.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

FROM the Fort to Andheri is quite thirteen miles, and to do this comfortably before six in the morning, even when we are behind a fast-trotting mare, it is necessary to get up by a quarter past four. This means avoiding a second after-dinner peg, and also, perhaps, that last cheroot, combined with turning in at sharp ten. Even taking these precautions, we are inclined in the morning to be endearing to the faithful boy who announces *char budjha gia, Sahib*, and to wish the Hunt and everything connected with it somewhere else ; but a little reflection and anticipation of the joys to follow conquer in the end, and, cold as it is now at that somewhat unearthly hour, the disposition of the sluggard finally vanishes, and we get up. Revived by tea and toast and eggs, and muffled in an ulster, we are in a position to enjoy thoroughly the early drive ; and the other morning everything was in its favour. Starting shortly after half-past four, there is not even a faint glimmer of light in the eastern sky to dim the moon, which shines brightly in the west ; and so far as appearances go, daydawn may yet be some hours away. As we drive through the bazaars, however, there is already an active stir of life, and more particularly we notice the large number of closely-veiled Hindoo and Mussalman women, who are to be seen hurrying along with a half-scared shrinking look as our dog-cart rushes swiftly past them. They are, we presume, going to or from their various temples or bathing-places, and are hastening to get their pilgrimages over before daylight will disclose their charms of face or figure to the world. We are fortunate to get over the level-crossings at Dadur without detention, and now we are in Mahim woods. Mahim woods are like Melrose Abbey ; and if you would view them aright, "go visit them by the pale moonlight." The drive through this part of the suburbs of Bombay during moonlight is charming, and though we have a long line of municipal beef and mutton carts to pass, the drivers of which are all asleep, and high words, if not low language, too, have to be used to clear the way, still this detracts but slightly from the enjoyment that is derived from the weird scenes which burst on us at every turn of the road, produced by the effect of the moonlight shining through the waving palm-trees, the shadows in the tanks, and the quaint and old-world aspect of the picturesque Portuguese churches. As we cross the causeway connecting the Island of Bombay with that of Salsette, we find old Sol does not intend to neglect his duty ; for the rosy finger of dawn is already colouring the sky and lighting up the distant hills on our right.

We drive through the toll-bar on the Bandora side of the causeway unimpeded, the toll-man fast asleep, consoling himself apparently with the idea that no toll-paying conveyance can be about at this early hour. The village of Bandora passed, we strike on to the Andheri road, and as we reach Karr we notice we are not alone on the road, one or two horsemen being distinguishable ahead of us, whose cheery good-morning, as we drive past them, proclaim them bent on hunting, like ourselves. They have either slept in Bandora or in the Hunt tent at Karr, and have got to windward of us in sleep by, perhaps, an hour ; but then they have missed the drive from town, and that, as we find later on, is, for some of us at any rate, about the most enjoyable part of this morning's work. Andheri reached just as day has broken, we find the hounds, the Master, and the Whip are already on the scene, as well as one or two huntsmen ; and by the time we have mounted there is a fairly good field of fourteen or fifteen riders collected. From Andheri village the Master led away down the Varsova road as far as the lime-kilns, where he struck to the left towards Andheri hill, and threw the hounds into the adjoining covert. This had not been drawn long before the hounds gave tongue, and a jack broke to the left and took to the hill, circling round the southern face of it. It was thought he would break on the east side of the hill, and the field followed round there ; but a check occurred on the hill-side, the jack, as it appeared afterwards, having doubled and gone down the western slope. Carter, the Whip, who had climbed the hill, was heard to shout, however, "gone away !" and was seen to point to the plain on the left, and this direction was taken by the most of the field. The Master, however, in the meantime, accompanied by only a couple of riders, had climbed the hill-side and disappeared over the top, and the field seeing the hounds apparently on the line of a jack on the plain below, waited for the pack and the Master to come up. And then occurred one of those incidents peculiar to hunting which will not easily be forgotten by those who experienced it. The field, after waiting some minutes on the southern side of the hill for the Master and hounds, concluded they had gone off towards as the right, and rode away in that direction. As it turned out, however, the jack, after having gone down the north side of the hill, took to the original covert from which he was drawn ; and having been driven from this again broke round to the south-east corner of the hill, headed towards Bandora for a short distance, and then bore off to the left and across the Andheri road and the railway. The hounds were followed by only the Master, the Whip, and three riders when they went away, and the remainder of the field, including your unfortunate correspondent, were completely thrown out. Of the twelve gentlemen thus left behind, only two succeeded in recovering the line of the hunt, and the others had nothing for it but to make the best of their way home again, the only distraction obtained being a spill over that ever-recurring wire which is disguised in a cactus-hedge close to the Andheri-Coorla road. Of the incidents of the hunt we are, of course, unable to speak from personal observation ;

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TELEGRAMS.

THE ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Last evening there was some return of febrile symptoms, and His Excellency was restless during the night. This morning, however, his condition is considered satisfactory by the doctors.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The following telegram from Allahabad was received in Calcutta to-day (Monday) at 1-30 p. m. :—Last evening there was some return of the febrile symptoms, and the Viceroy was restless during the night. This morning, however, the condition of His Excellency is considered satisfactory. Dr. Payne has left for Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The *Times* of to-day announces that General Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, in succession to Sir F. Haines.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has prohibited Land League meetings in Queen's county, and has despatched a body of troops thither.

MR GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen, accompanied by Musurus Pasha, has arrived in London from Constantinople.

OBITUARY.

The Duchess of Westminster.

THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.

The Porte has ordered a court-martial upon the principal chiefs of the Albanian League.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEPHONE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Post Office has gained the action brought against the Telephone Company.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Hungaria, Captain G. Domich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 19th instant, evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ do. do.	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 do. French Rentes, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51¾d.
40's Mule Twist	0-11
Arrival—Illovo.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Dec. 20, 6-1 A. M.

French mail-steamer Djemna, from China, arrived.

It is stated on good foundation that the Arsenal at Peshawur is to be abandoned, and that all the military stores for our frontier forces will in future be held in reserve at Rawul Pindee.

The *Englishman* hears that it is probable that the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, and not Mr. R. L. Mangles, will succeed Mr. C. T. Buckland as member of the Board of Revenue.

Sir Michael Biddulph, who is General Maude's successor in the command of the division, arrived at Rawul Pindee on the 14th instant. He is well acquainted with the country about his new command, and formerly held the post of Brigade General at Sealkote.

A number of native chiefs from Benares to perform the ceremonies congregated at that sacred city in connection with the usual religious ceremonies Among others there was present the Maharajas of Bhurtpore, Hathwa, and Bettiah.

The Customs Report for the past official year has been issued, and from the returns given we find that the increase in tea shipments has kept up to almost what we estimated. The forwardals to England were 37,658,963 lb., to other countries 92,245 lbs. ; and to Australia 82,586 lbs. ; or to a total of 37,833,794 lbs.

The 92nd Highlanders have been ordered to proceed from Cawnpore to Deolali in two separate trains by special trains, which will leave on the 30th and 31st instant, respectively. They are timed to arrive on the following morning at Allahabad, where they will halt for a day, leaving again by evening trains for Jubbulpore. At Jubbulpore they will make the usual halt, and will leave Bombay for England on the 11th January.

The crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, 15th instant, states, that rain has fallen in nearly every district, varying from slight showers to 51 tenths. The weather is still cloudy, and more rain is expected. Rabi prospects are good, and prices show a tendency to fall. With the completion of the sowings, the demand for labour is slackening. Markets continue well supplied, but fodder is scarce in the districts which suffered from drought. Small-pox has appeared in Cawnpore ; otherwise the general health is good.

In concluding an article some six columns in length on the administration of the Duke of Buckingham, the *Madras Mail* remarks :—We may say of the Duke of Buckingham that he has gone his own way, obedient in all things to the dictates of his conscience. It is this persistence in doing what he considers to be right, regardless of what people may say or think about him, that must have had much to do with gaining for him the warm personal friendship of his political opponent, Mr. Gladstone. Several of his faults have been such as are often found in the typical Englishman. We do not say that they are excusable, because they are, to a great extent, illustrative of national infirmities ; but it is as well to bear in mind that, as years roll on and those officials who now mutter their condemnation of the Duke retire, the recollection of the grit that occasionally clogged the wheels of his administration will pass away. The historian, however much he may be disposed to deny that the Duke of Buckingham proved himself a great statesman in Madras, will readily admit that his Grace set an example of consistent rectitude which did himself and his country honour. While, in short, time must soften, and eventually efface the irritation that his Grace's alleged lack of sympathy and his general distrust have caused in many quarters, it is not in the nature of things that he will be forgotten ; and though it may be eventually difficult for people to specify any remarkable results of his industry, we entertain the belief that his name will hereafter be included among those who, having born great rank, have exerted a lasting influence for good on one of the most important of the dependencies of the British Empire.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in remarking that fully two-thirds of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce's address to the Viceroy was devoted to the subject of railways, says this is not surprising, as railway communication is, perhaps, the foremost of the group of questions connected with the material development of India. Though long, the address was the reverse of tedious. It is one of the most interesting productions of the kind we have ever read, and it commands the respect due to every expression of opinion characterised by wide and accurate knowledge and a style as temperate as it is forcible. The prominent portion of the address was that in which the Government of India was invited to reconstruct on the broad gauge the section of the Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi trunk line, which having already been made on the narrow gauge, is to be opened on New Year's day for public traffic. At first the proposal would startle most people ; and everybody might have anticipated the Viceroy's answer, which was to this effect : that though he unreservedly accepted the principle of continuous broad gauge for trunk lines, he must not be expected to quarrel, more than he can help, with accomplished facts. If the implication be—we do not say it is so—that we must put up with our half-narrow-half-broad line now that we have it, we hence deny it. If it can be shown that narrow lines are in all essential respects more expensive and inconvenient than broad lines—that their maintenance involves an incessant outlay which might have been saved had the larger gauge been adopted—it follows that the reconstruction asked for by the Chamber of Commerce should merely be a question of time, the shorter the better. It is only a question of the simplest arithmetic to discover how soon the extra expense caused by the maintenance of the narrow gauge—to say nothing of the loss sustained by retardation of traffic—would amount to a total equivalent to the expenditure entailed by reconstruction.

We have received a copy of the "Report on Emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies." It appears that during the year 1879-80 10,294 coolies, less by 3,265 than the previous year, sailed for various ports in sailing vessels ; the estimated length of the voyage varying from eight to twenty weeks. The usual percentage of women is about 40 to every hundred men ; and the whole number of "souls," as the report phrases it, despatched during the year under review was 11,236. The work on which these are engaged is the cultivation of the soil and the manufacture of the produce. The working week consists of six days, holidays excepted. Seven hours a day in the field, or ten in the buildings, is reckoned a day's work, and the minimum wages claimable are about eight annas a day, paid weekly. The rations prescribed, both in quantity and variety, are carefully supervised, and are supplied, for longer or shorter periods, at a cost to each adult over 15 years of age of two annas eight pies a day. A dwelling-house is provided free, and medical care and maintenance are supplied during sickness free of charge. After ten years' service in the colony, five of these being under indenture, a free return passage may be claimed, and obtained. The total number of return emigrants and their families during 1879-80 was 4,398, and these brought with them to India an aggregate amount of savings set down in the report at Rs. 7,59,794-3-10, being an average amount to each individual of Rs. 172-12-1. The highest average amount of savings was that brought home by the return emigrants from Trinidad, which, in their case, amounted to Rs. 261-3-6. Next to these come the Demerara coolies, with savings of Rs. 2,47,691-7-2 among 1,118 souls, being an average of Rs. 221-8-9 per head.

The *Bombay Review* bids his readers adieu, and in doing so remarks.—In one of Lord Lytton's facile after-dinner speeches, finding it needful to repeat himself on some topic or other, he deftly excused the iteration by referring to the noted Puritan divine who made at least three several attempts ere he could finally say farewell to his flock. In like manner our readers must be reminded of "more than one" words from Mr. Baxter" by this our third attempt to bid them good-bye. But, as the proverb has it, "third time pays for all ;" so they may fairly count upon this being the last number of the *Bombay Review*—subject to a still lingering remainder of reservation. That is, we claim to retain copyright in our title ; and should the exigencies of public affairs seem to call upon us "to revisit the glimpses" of politics, local or imperial, we may, once or twice in a way, renew our colloquies with our constant readers and faithful subscribers. But this very conditional intimation is one in which our critics or detractors, if such there be, have more concern than have our friends. For the rest we may refer students of current history back to our epilogue, No. 52, November 29th, 1879, wherein are described the conditions that render difficult the maintenance of an Anglo-Indian weekly journal ; also the objects and reasons that make such a serial a valuable element in the Indian press, if it could be sustained. Again, in our paragraph in No. 104 "Two Years Ago," some natural regrets were expressed, between the lines of which some of our friends may read more than the outside world. But odds cannot be made even ; and it is useless to struggle against the impracticable : though they are private considerations and other engagements that now precipitate our resolve to suspend publication.

A case of some importance to travellers has lately been decided in England, in regard to the wisdom of keeping circular-notes apart from the corresponding letters of indication. The plaintiff had kept his letter of indication and his notes together, and at Rome lost the former and ten of the latter. It happened that the loss was really a robbery by a forger, who afterwards made use of his spoil in France. The plaintiff sued the bank concerned, the London and County Bank. It appeared, however, that the bank had given him very clear instructions to keep the notes apart from his letter of indication, and the disregard of these instructions was held to amount to a breach of contract. The directions on the point were considered an essential part of the agreement between the bank and its customers in the issue of its circular-notes. The loss therefore fell on the plaintiff.

The Americans appear to be taking every advantage of the applicability of the telephone. In Chicago boxes containing telephones have been placed in connection with the various police offices. Responsible inhabitants are entrusted with keys ; so that, should police services be required, they are, as it were, always within call. The system is found to work admirably, and there is no fear of false alarms, for each key allowed to citizens is numbered, and cannot be removed from the lock of the signal-box without the aid of a master-key carried by an inspector. In Birmingham subscribers to the telephone exchange can at any time communicate with the central fire station. This must prove a great advantage to the public, as the police on any beat can be informed who are subscribers, and could run to the nearest and tell the official at the brigade station exactly where the fire is in a fractional part of the time a messenger could be sent. Hitherto the success of the telephone has been impeded by the difficulty of thoroughly insulating the wires. It is now, however, reported that a highly important discovery has been made by a firm in Neuchatel. They have devised a means of completely preventing the induction of the electric current from one wire to contiguous wires. This invention, it is anticipated, will greatly promote the efficiency of the telephone, and extend its use. Heretofore the sounds and signals, when long distances have been tried, were found to be so indistinct that the experiment of conveying the human voice over a long tract of country was given up as a bad job. The Neuchatel discovery should give the telephone a healthy stimulus.

A VOICE FROM SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GLASGOW, Nov. 25.

No matter how nefarious the opium traffic may be, the Glasgow public do not seem to take much interest in the matter. A meeting was held last week in Glasgow, convened under the auspices of the Glasgow auxiliary branch of the Anglo-Oriental Society, for the suppression of the opium trade, and although the chair was occupied by Dr. Cameron, senior city member, the attendance was exceedingly small, and the proceedings devoid of all enthusiasm. Dr. Cameron, M. P., although his audience was so meagre, delivered a long address. He submitted, according to his own description, a plain, unvarnished history of the opium traffic. The attitude of China, he argued, had been all along antagonistic to the traffic, but Britain had forced her to allow the importation of the drug. He affirmed that, as a Christian country, we are bound to cease growing opium in India ; and in answer to the question how we could meet the deficiency in the Indian exchequer which would be created were the course he advocated followed, he suggested the cutting down of the princely salaries and pensions paid to officials in India, who have very little to do. He pointed out that £180,000 per annum was paid in India for the subvention of various Christian churches, and recommended that it would be a truly Christian act to reduce that sum, and appropriate the amount saved towards meeting the loss of opium revenue. Resolutions were adopted characterising the action of Great Britain and India in enforcing the importation of opium into China as highly discreditable to a Christian country, and declaring that means should be taken to free Britain from complicity in the traffic as soon as possible.

The cause of religious education in Scotch board schools, with which Sir James Fergusson, when in Scotland, was closely associated, is being eloquently advocated by his brother, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M. P. for Buteshire. The efforts of Sir James Fergusson, in co-operation with Lord Moncreiff, resulted in the formation of a society entitled the Association for Aiding School Boards in the Inspection of Religious Instruction. Meetings in connection with the society are being held throughout the country for the purpose of acquainting the public with its objects and securing the support which is essential to the success of the scheme. One of these was held last week in the Town Hall, Rothesay, when Mr. Dalrymple gave a luminous exposition of the society's aims. Another is to be held in Glasgow next week, at which Mr. Dalrymple is to be again the principal speaker. It is admitted by all who favour religious instruction in public schools that the present arrangement is not the most satisfactory which could be conceived. The law permits religious instruction, and the majority of the school boards encourage it ; but the time for it is limited, it is not inspected in the way other branches are, and no reward is given to the scholar for proficiency in it, or to the teacher for efficiency in imparting it. The association does not propose that the State should pay for religious instruction by giving grants or in any form, nor is it asked that the Government inspector should take the same cognisance of it as of other branches of education. Such a programme would evoke a loud outcry from the secularists, and would assuredly defeat the purpose of those who have promoted the association. To avoid a deterioration in Christian knowledge, which, if it has not occurred, may with certainty be expected, the association offers inspection in religious instruction by its inspectors, who will go about the country when their services are asked by school boards, and at such times as the several boards may appoint. These inspectors will inspect religious instruction, and report on it, just in the same way as the Government inspectors inspect and report on other branches of education. The second main object of the association is to offer rewards to pupils for excellence in Christian knowledge and remuneration and acknowledgment to teachers for any extra trouble entailed in making this branch of education thorough and good. Thus the association hope to render religious instruction a guaranteed thing, at least within the bounds of all school boards who desire such a result. The scheme, as promulgated by Sir James Fergusson and advocated by his brother, has already been accorded much approval, about eighty school boards having applied for the inspection offered. An inspector is about to be appointed, and the feasibility of the plan will be fully tested within a few months. The cost of maintaining the inspectors and providing the rewards to teachers and pupils is to be met by voluntary subscription, but, the value of thorough religious instruction is still so generally and influentially acknowledged that no financial difficulty is anticipated.

Several weeks ago the Edinburgh Conservative Workingmen's Association adopted a resolution expressing admiration at the high talents of the Earl of Lytton and hearty approval of his Indian policy. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Lord Lytton by the secretary, who has now received a reply. Alluding to a reference in the resolution to the distinguished services of the present Lord Lytton's father and uncle, Lord Lytton says that no recognition of his services could be more gratifying than one which connects them with those of his father and uncle, from whom he learned to regard the moral, intellectual, and political greatness of our country as the object of personal effort. He assures the association that he appreciates all the more warmly its approval of his Indian administration and policy, because of the efforts which have been made to mislead the opinion of his countrymen as to the character of his efforts while he was in India to contribute to that great object.

The official notices which have been issued show that an unusually large number of bills are to be promoted in the ensuing session of Parliament by various public bodies in Scotland. The Glasgow and South Western Railway Company are promoters of a scheme for an extension of the Fairlie line to Largo, while the Caledonian Company are bringing in three bills, all having reference to branch lines, junctions, or extensions of an unimportant character. The Forth Bridge Railway Company will apply for power to abandon that undertaking and wind up the affairs of the company. Among other bills to be introduced are those for the extension of the municipal boundaries of Oban, and also of the royal burgh of Irvine, for the construction of new or increased waterworks for Paisley and Sterling ; and for the constitution of a Forth conservancy board, to have jurisdiction between Alloa and Queen's-ferry.

The return of the Solicitor-General as successor to Mr. W. P. Adam in the representation of the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross is now certain. He has visited most of the burghs in the two counties, and has everywhere been most favourably received. There was some talk that his views on disestablishment might induce the Church party to start an opposition candidate, but the idea, if ever seriously entertained, has been abandoned.

In Renfrewshire Mr. Crum is in the same position, no other candidate having taken the field. Mr. Crum's public appearances, by the way, have been rather a surprise. He has delivered sensible, well-digested speeches, and his moderation on certain questions is so marked as to commend him to the electors on both sides.

Sir David Wedderburn denies that he has any intention of accepting a Government appointment, and therefore the expectation of a vacancy in the Haddington burghs will not at this time be realised. This is another disappointment for the Lord Advocate, who was mentioned as likely to be nominated to succeed Sir David Wedderburn. It is now evident that Mr. McLaren is about to turn his eyes to Glasgow. Mr. Middleton, junior member for our city, is mentally and physically in such a condition that the resignation of his position must come sooner or later. The prospect of the Lord Advocate as a candidate is regarded with but little favour. The majority of the electors do not relish the idea of receiving one who has wooed so many constituencies in vain, especially as, without going beyond the boundaries of the city, there are dozens of gentlemen who, even apart from local considerations, are fully qualified for the position.

The Sunday Society of Glasgow, to which I have alluded, has aroused all the orthodox to the defence of what is called our national institutions. A conference has been held in Edinburgh with special reference to Professor Blackie's proposed address here on Sunday, and another will be held in Glasgow on Monday. Influenced by this movement—and others—of their betters, the United Trades Council of Glasgow have protested against the innovation "in the name of the workingmen of Scotland," which bears some mark of assurance, since that body numbers some sixty or so, and represents *on this subject* no party of Scotch workingmen whatever. About one-tenth of their number held that the Sunday question lay altogether beyond the province of the association as such. The excitement raised, however, among those in the classes above the workingman is very great, and very considerable influence is brought to bear, in order to have a national protest against the innovation proposed by the audacious society, of opening museums and galleries on the Sabbath. The non-sabbatarians, who include—mostly Scotchmen—many "good men" in a moral and a mundane sense, say that it is chiefly for the workingman they strive, and until he protests really they propose to go on. The Earl of Rosebery promises an address so soon as he is at liberty for public work.

The circular of the limited liability banks has excited interest of a different, and not altogether of a pleasing sort. In general the idea of a reserve liability fund is approved by commercial men, as a guarantee of security for the public beyond the limited shares for which each shareholder is liable. The shareholders are not aggrieved, since those who do not choose need not hold the new stock, and the depositors have reason to be better satisfied. The Bank of Scotland, the Royal, and the British Linen Company alone have adopted this course, the unlimited liability companies being probably of the opinion that their position in that respect renders it unnecessary. Some very foolish rumours, however arose regarding one bank in the west of Scotland, which is not in the three mentioned, and which changed its manager lately. The talk ended in mere 'Change gossip, as it began ; and even did a particularly weak spot exist in the securities, the others are bound now to uphold it for the sake of their own credit, and, indeed, are pledged to mutual support in any such case.

The wrecks, so lamentably frequent on our coast during the late storms, have, of course, largely increased the number of enquiries held by the Board of Trade officials. A remarkable case came before Mr. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, this week. The Adina, a Glasgow-owned coaster, sailed from the Clyde for Exeter in April, and was never heard of afterwards ; and this sad history is only a repetition of that told of her two sister-ships, owned by the same company. Such a coincidence naturally led to some strong remarks from this able official. His decision was indeed startling in its significance. "It was clear," he said, "that the vessel must have been overwhelmed, as there was no doubt her two sister-ships had been, in the very first bad weather she met, owing to her being overladen." Such a statement, coming at a time when, it is said, nearly a million of money has been paid by the underwriters for wrecks, naturally causes not a little alarm. The Board of Trade regulations may in some respects be to blame for the laxity ; but it is felt that the owners, who, with two such examples before them, did not themselves keep a rigid watch upon the management of their vessel, cannot escape severe censure ; at the same time stricter regulations are likely to be sought for at an early date.

The matter of inquiries of this class raises that of the much-abused unpaid magistracy. The Wreck Commissioner is here, there, and everywhere on similar business, and in his absence from any port the duty devolves upon the justices, who, as a rule, are either landed proprietors with no knowledge of shipping, or merchants whose only interest in ships is a pecuniary one. Obviously these gentlemen are hardly fitted for deciding upon purely technical questions, and are entirely in the hands of their clerks and assessors. Then, in this connection, the question comes up, why an enquiry in the hands of the justices can never be concluded in a day, while in those of the Commissioner double the number of the witnesses can be examined in that time, and a clear and logical decision given. The censorious suggest that every adjournment brings in a nice fee for the officials, and even the most unsuspicious are willing to have recourse to a system whereby such inquiries shall always be conducted by specially-trained commissioners.

As a proof of returning prosperity, the announcement is deserving attention that the shipbuilding work of Wingate and Company, Whiteinch, which has been closed for two years, is about to be re-opened. This yard will give employment to over 1,000 hands.

The recent Rectorial elections in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews have raised the usual amount of indignation in the English press regarding the anomaly of "boys of fifteen" having the audacity to elect their own Lord Rector, and much ridicule is thrown upon the idea that the choice of those youths—whose conduct certainly is the reverse of dignified—should be considered an honour by any man of culture. Perhaps the best reply of Scotch students is to point to their long roll of distinguished Lord Rectors who have considered the post an honourable one, and to suggest that a comparison with a list of English chancellors and vice-chancellors would be in no sense damaging to the former.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th December as compared with the statement issued on the 11th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 11. Rs.	Dec. 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	21,12,271	25,71,975
Do. do. at Branches	10,39,508	9,26,642
Other Deposits	2,76,39,545	2,70,25,343
Post Bills	18,383	16,991
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,49,965	5,30,345
	4,38,59,274	4,32,71,283
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,61,024	66,94,379
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	9,38,771	9,91,351
Loans, on Security of Stocks	48,86,707	38,12,[illegible]
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,657	6,[illegible]41
Bills Discounted	1,07,76,344	1,14,[illegible]586
Stamps	3,032	2,976
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,41,874	
Amount applied in reduction	2,15,000	1,26,874
	3,29,874	3,29,874
Cash Balances with Correspondents	18,15,402	18,26,902
Cash and Currency Notes	1,80,88,576	1,61,42,718
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,38,59,274	4,32,71,283

THE GREEK QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading-article of this morning about the present situation of the Eastern question, I was surprised to read that Greek brigands are ravaging the country in Epirus and Thessaly, "and are carrying off to the mountains all the wealthy Mussalmans they can lay hold of." I am a regular reader of papers containing news regarding these parts of the country, and have not noticed in any of them such information as you have mentioned. I shall thank you to let me know where you got your statement from. If from a Turkophile paper, like the *Daily Telegraph*, it does not surprise me. Brigandage in Greece since 1867 does not exist, the country being as safe as any other in Europe. Mrs. Waldemburry, the wife of the Ambassador of Prussia, has travelled with the greatest safety the whole of the Peloponessus, and many others of lesser note. That depredations by Turkish brigands in Greek villages on the frontiers often take place is a fact, and for their acts the Greek Government has very often remonstrated with that of Turkey, but without redress, the Turks showing in this, as in all other matters, the usual apathy which is characteristic of them.

Now, with reference to the warlike preparations of Greece. There is not the least doubt that the nation is prepared to fight against Turkey unless Turkey gives up Epirus and Thessaly, which were ceded to Greece by the late conference at Berlin. That the army of 60,000 soldiers appears small, and not a match for the Turks, I will allow ; still it must not be forgotten that as soon as they cross the frontier and enter the new Greek territory, it will be enthusiastically received by the Greek population of Thessaly and Epirus, who will assist the regular army to fight against the hated Turkish rule ; moreover, all Turkey, as soon as the first cannon is fired, will be in flames from one end to the other. Greece is a poor country, but the patriotism, notwithstanding above four centuries of conquest, is still as strong as ever, and money and men will pour into Athens from all parts of the world where Greeks reside, and whose sympathies are one in the momentous questions at issue.

Turkey, on the other hand, in order to fight against Greece and keep in order her own territory, besides a watch on Bulgaria, and very probably on Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro also, will require 200,000 to 250,000 soldiers at least ; and where is the money to be found in the present bankrupt state of the empire, when, be it remembered, she failed to borrow £100,000 from Galata during the late Bairam, in order to meet the arrears of wages of her soldiers ? This is the reason why Turkey is so willing to negociate now with Greece, as she knows very well that if she goes to war with her, never mind how weak may be the resistance offered, it may be the last blow that Turkey will ever deliver as a nation, and will probably be the termination of her existence as a power in Europe.

Bombay, Dec. 20. F.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Hindu Gods in the Brahma Samaj." Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, 5 p.m.

S. P. G. Meeting, Town Hall, 5-30.

Band, B. V. R., Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening.

Band, 24th Royals, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Apollo Gardens, 6 p. m.

Billiard Match, Waverley Hotel, 8 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Ladies' Battle," 9 p. m.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Teheran (s), from Shanghai ; Goolanar (s), Daman.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cardiganshire and Abyssinia, for Rangoon.

BAND AT THE GYMKHANA—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	Irish ..... Kappey.
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber.
Grand Finale	Ariele ..... O. Bach.
Valse	Visioneu ..... Gung'l.
Polka	Marlow ..... Kuhner.
Galop	Friedens Jubel ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battn. 4th (The Kings' Own) Royals at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

Grand March	Militaire ..... Gounod.
Operatic Selection	The Carmen ..... Bizet.
Valse	Doctrinen ..... Strauss.
Grand Selection	La Straniera ..... Bellini.
Valse	Elisen Tanze ..... Gung'l.
Galop	Charlotten ..... Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Wistow Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

We remind our readers of the missionary meeting (S. P. G.) in the Town Hall at 5-30 this afternoon, when the Bishop of Bombay will preside.

By special request Bishop Merrill, D. D., will preach in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 7-33 on "The Second Coming of Christ." All are cordially invited.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—"The Ladies' Battle," which was played a few nights ago with great success, will be again performed this (Tuesday) evening, and will be followed by the farce of "The Limerick Boy."

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX.—Captain Walshe acknowledges, with many thanks, receipt of contributions as follows:—H. E. J. Rs. 5; Horace Barker, Esq., Rs. 10; A. B. Rs. 10 and a parcel of clothing.

LECTURE.—Babu Protapchandra Mazumdar, of the Bramha Samaj of India, now on a visit to Bombay, will deliver an address in English at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir in Girgaum this evening at 5-30 p.m. on "Hindu Gods in the Bramha Samaj.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Hurree Casseba, a labourer. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a quarry-hole.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Charles Watts, seaman of the British ship "Peerless," was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 18th instant :—Bullocks, 4 lame, 16 sore necks, and 2 unshod. Total number of cases 22. Amount of fines Rs. 16-8.

THEFT AT H. M.'s MINT.—Luximon Bhiccajee, a labourer, employed in H. M.'s Mint, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of silver, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Government. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT DRAINAGE WORKS.—Dada Meea Nanoobhai, a labourer, employed at the Bhooleshwur road drainage works, accidentally got his spine fractured from the side of the excavation falling on him. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yessoo Succaram, a blind mendicant lad, aged 10 years, while going along the Churnee road, received a kick from a bullock of one of the carts watering the road, fracturing his left arm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

CRICKET.—A cricket match between the Wellington and the Juvenile Cricket Clubs was played on Sunday last, which resulted in a drawn game. The Wellington scored 44 in the first and 135 in the second, while the Juvenile 108 in the first and 45 with one wicket down in the second innings.

A ROBBERY DETECTED.—The police of Bassein have succeeded in apprehending Casibhoy Bhugwan, with the stolen property, who robbed gold and silver ornments to the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 from the house of Jiwan Bapoo, a merchant at Sopara, a few days ago. He is now being tried by the Divisional Magistrate, Mr. W. W. Loch.

A POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Jemadar Amratrao Madhaorao, of Coorla, in the Sabette talooka of the Tanna district, has been appointed foujdar at Bassein, vice Visajee Balkrishna, who was discharged from the service a few days ago on account of neglect of duty. Jemadar Amrutrao, we hear, was acting foujdar at Panwell for six months, and the people there were much pleased with his police work.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—The First Examination for this degree was held at the University Hall on the 6th instant. Only two candidates have been successful in passing it. Their names are Murzban Munchergee C. Murzban and Hurelal Mulshanker Pandit. Both the candidates have been placed in the 2nd class. It was Sir Richard Temple who introduced a separate degree for the sciences ; and the successful candidates have the credit of passing the examination held for the first time after the introduction. We believe none of the other two sister-presidencies have a degree of B.S. established in their respective Universities.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Ragoonath Sing, the jemadar of the Commander-in-Chief's Body-guard, reported to the police on Saturday night last that at about 6-45 p.m. he missed a box from his tent near the Cooperage. A search being made for the box, it was found under a railway carriage in the Colaba cotton-siding, about 70 yards from the complainant's tent. The hasp had been broken and Rs. 180 in cash, a twenty-rupee currency note, and an old watch abstracted from it. Other property, with Rs. 30 in cash, was not touched. This sum was tied up in a handkerchief, and was on the top of the clothes which were in the box. The money stolen is Government property. Enquiries were at once made by the police, and the Colaba causeway and beach watched during the night, but no trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.—We have been informed that the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade at this station (Poona) have, for the second time, declined a friendly rifle contest with the Volunteers of the Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The challenge issued by the Volunteers was for a seven a side match at 200, 500, and 700 yards, to be shot off on the Ghorepoorie range.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 11th December, 1880, was 2,32,083 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,28,643. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1879 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 11th Dec., 1880.	Week ending 13th Dec., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 60,894	Mds 34,235	Mds 26,659	..
Amount	Rs. 69,601	Rs. 34,582	Rs. 35,019	..
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds1,74,621	Mds 29,457	Mds1,45,164	..
Amount	Rs. 89,285	Rs. 17,296	Rs. 71,989	..
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds1,63,024	Mds1,29,084	Mds 33,940	..
Amount	Rs. 71,910	Rs. 50,656	Rs. 21,254	..
LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 38,977	Mds 9,413	Mds 29,564	..
Amount	Rs. 20,326	Rs. 5,063	Rs. 15,463	..
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 54,037	Mds 45,635	Mds 9,302	..
Amount	Rs. 30,549	Rs. 25,877	Rs. 4,672	..
OTHER SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 11,840	Mds 5,596	Mds 9,244	..
Amount	Rs. 7,193	Rs. 2,439	Rs. 4,754	..
SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 13,929	Mds 8,744	Mds. 5,185	..
Amount	Rs. 8,413	Rs. 6,028	Rs. 2,385	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 64,360	Mds 68,793	..	Mds 4,433
Amount	Rs. 32,987	Rs. 33,421	..	Rs. 434
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,846	Mds 823	Mds 1,023	..
Amount	Rs. 5,314	Rs. 1,975	Rs. 3,339	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 23,103	Mds 21,738	Mds. 1,755	..
Amount	Rs. 35,240	Rs. 31,800	Rs. 3,433	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds1,88,545	Mds2,13,865	..	Md 25,320
Amount	Rs. 1,06,231	Rs. 1,39,463	..	Rs. 33,232
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds7,99,166	Mds5,67,383	Mds2,32,083	..
Amount	Rs. 4,77,249	Rs. 3,48,606	Rs. 1,28,643	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th December, 1880, was 55,109 maunds, and in money Rs. 24,707. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 11th Dec., 1880.	Week ending 13th Dec., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 10,798	Mds 2,414	Mds. 8,384	..
Amount	Rs. 7,182	Rs. 1,410	Rs. 5,772	..
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 77,234	Mds 38,346	Mds. 38,888	..
Amount	Rs. 24,296	Rs. 7,333	Rs. 16,961	..
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 14,557	Mds 22,396	..	Mds. 7,839
Amount	Rs. 5,026	Rs. 7,324	..	Rs. 2,298
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,319	Mds 105	Mds. 1,214	..
Amount	Rs. 2,531	Rs. 298	Rs. 2,266	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 7,012	Mds 7,574	..	Mds 562
Amount	Rs. 6,718	Rs. 7,292	..	Rs. 574
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 41,879	Mds 55,382	..	Md. 13,503
Amount	Rs. 10,252	Rs. 11,463

certainly dashing, have been c... As the Peiwar ha... as ill-considered and hazardo... fortunately supine... manœuvred in the face of... resolutely courted a... enemy, in a manner that s... have been retained... counter-stroke which could no... more extended scale... Repeating the same faults on a... the counter-stroke... at Kanai against Mahomed Jan's... doubtless more by... was actually delivered (though... abonied Jan's part... luck than good guidance on... from ruin by the... and our force was only save... General Massey was... stubborn resistance for which... who were in haste... subsequently blamed by those... of this business,... to believe General Roberts faultless... with still dis... and of the subsequent fighting... Roberts appears... seminated forces for General... which ended in... slow in learning by experience... into their en... our hard-pressed troops retired... General Roberts... trenchments—the admirers of... would be wise to... prudently say little. But they... Kandahar... for... say as little of the action as... General might... there, when for the first time... advantage, having... have moved on a large front with... failed to seize... an actual superiority of numbers,... of his force was... his advantage, and three-fifths... General Roberts,... never developed at all. As Kabul... 00 men marching... having 6,000 troops, and finding 20,... from another to... from one direction and 10,000 men... against him, sent... join at a given point an advance... 12 miles off, and... 3,000 men to the point of junction... main body, 20... 2,000 men to the rear of the enemy... to prevent the... miles off. The 3,000 troops were... main body back... junction, and to drive the enemy's... on them. But... on to the 2,000 troops, and so to... engaged with... of course, while the 3,000 troops were... 0 troops were... the enemy's lesser body, and the 2,... the distance... marching pleasantly on to a point... between and... the enemy's main body passed in... lassey check... advanced on Sherpur till General... measures of... ed them, thereby giving time for... under of his... defence at Sherpur, and, by the... 12 miles off... guns, recalling the 3,000 troops from... war, were... These, like the manœuvre... y of German... apparently based on an ill-digested str... give the Ger... tactics. The result apparently was to... system... eral an unreasoning mistrust of the M... thousand... For at Kandahar, when with fourte... and Afghan... troops he was opposed to some six hou... practical... regulars, and perhaps as many irregula... had thus a... superiority of at least two to one), and... practice the... perfect opportunity for putting in... one flank,... double-flank attack—he only attacked on... le thus left... and that the outer or indecisive one... was the more... idle two brigades out of four; and this w... he Afghans... unfortunate, because, as it turned out, t... course, be... were already in retreat, and could not, of... the flank... grasped by the brigades who were turning... idle bri... from which they were retiring. One of t... ave come... gades pushed in on their left flank would... ere would... down on the Afghan line of retreat, and th... the fact,... have been no fear of a calm, far apart fro... an's force... proved at Khushk-i-Nakhud, that Ayoob Kh... British... was not an over-match for a prop... and indeed... brigade, there was the reserve brigade, ... ready to reach... the other brigades, within sufficiently ea... t home.... All this will be sufficiently understood ... out to... possibly before even General Roberts com... on will... take up his Madras command. Admiration... and the... still be extended by soldiers to the troops... Kabul... leader who could make a march like that fro... having... to Kandahar; but the public, disgusted at... e gone... been betrayed into foolish ecstasies, will hasti... like... into the opposite extreme, and General Rober... ce the... other idols of the hour, will have to experien... wenty... fickleness of popular favour. However, with ... nd-in-... thousand pounds in his pocket, and a Comm... Chief perhaps, he will not very much care.

BENGAL.

MR. EWING'S BICYCLE TRAMWAY.—We are glad to hear that the Government has at last co... that terms with Mr. C. Ewing of Debrooghur, and lay... he has received orders to start work at once, "only ing down his "Bicycle Tram." It should cert... out prove a success, as it is *much needed*. At pre... wn we believe that Mr. Ewing intends to lay it d... a only from the Steamer-ghaut to the station... to distance of about five miles. We shall be abl... furnish a description of this invention shortly. *Indian Tea Gazette.*

THE SANTHAL DISTURBANCES.

We are now in a position to give our readers not e... further details of the disturbances at Jamtara in t... Santhal Parganas. The immediate cause wou... appear to have been the arrangements that ar... being made for the census. The Santhals are repr... sented, in this sub-division at least, to have sworn... a, to them, most binding oath, neither to allow thei... houses to be numbered nor to give in their name... for census purposes. We are not acquainted with... the reasons that they allege for their determination,... but it is certain that the census preparations have... thrown them into much excitement, or perhaps we... should rather say, increased the unrest which has,... from one cause or another, for some time prevailed... among them, and to which we recently had occasion... to allude. The growing restlessness of the people in... Jamtara at length induced the sub-divisional officer to... prominently call the attention of the Deputy Com... missioner of the Santhal Parganas to the matter.... This officer at once came down to the scene, and on... Saturday last proceeded to a village some distance... from Jamtara where appeared to be the centre of the... opposition to the census. He collected together a... considerable body of the people, and endeavoured... to explain to them some of the reasons and objects... which Government had in view in instituting the... census, and, in short, used every effort to remove the... foolish feeling against it. Matters appear, however,... to have already gone very far, for, after the proceed... ings had lasted about half an hour, some of the... Santhals, evidently the ringleaders, abruptly to... those assembled to disperse, as it was "no m... use listening to the Sahib's words than to... words of a drunken man." On the Monday... following over 600 men appeared at Jamtara armed... with latis, and their behaviour grew so insolent,... not to say threatening, that it was deter... ained to... arrest the men who seemed to be their l... aders. To... accomplish this with greater security and to avoid... any outbreak, it was thought... to wait until... the up-passenger, reaching... ut 5-30 P.M.,... should arrive, and by it to t... ment to Go... ...rrival of... the train, four of the leaders were arrested, and,... although it looked at one time as though an attempt... at rescue would be made, happily nothing of the... sort took place, and the prisoners were sent off.... Intense excitement prevailed among the San... thals present during the scene, and they ulti... mately dispersed vowing that the two Sahibs... should be murdered. It was during the night... that the sub-divisional officer's bungalow was... burnt down. That gentleman had retired to... rest as usual, when, between one and two o'clock... in the morning, he was roused by burning embers... falling on him from the roof. The house had been... set alight with great caution, and no vestiges of the... incendiary could be found. No other overt act has... up to this time been reported. As is natural, how... ever, very great agitation prevails throughout the... sub-division, and rumours are current that large... bodies of the Santhals are collecting among the... hills. Every precaution is being taken to localize... the disturbance. The police of the sub-division is... being very strongly reinforced, and a detachment... of the Railway Volunteers is in charge of the sta... tion. The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division... has also gone to the place. We trust we may soon... be able to report that things have settled down.—... *Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY,—Sir William Cunighame, Bart., V. C., Chairman of this Company, has arrived in Madras from London, *en route* to Kolar.

THE SECRETARIAT.—Mr. C. D. Maclean, Under-Secretary to the Madras Government, returned to Madras from leave to Europe on Wednesday. Mr. J. A. Davies, who has been acting as Under-Secretary since July, has obtained six months' leave on urgent private affairs, and goes home by the next mail steamer from Bombay.

THE FAREWELL RECEPTION OF THE LADIES GRENVILLE.—The reception on Friday afternoon at Government House, Mount Road, was very numerously attended. The temperature of the air was exhilarating; and the Park in which the reception was held was seen at its best. Lady Mary received the visitors as they arrived in a small tent, close to a noble tree that has witnessed the coming and going of numerous Governors, and been more or less charmed by the graciousness of the fair relatives of their Excellencies. Another tent, close at hand, gave shelter to a table, on which was displayed the beautiful casket which was presented to the Duke of Buckingham on Wednesday, at Patcheappah's Hall, by the native community. The exquisite workmanship of the casket was seen to even better advantage by the bright light of the afternoon sun than by the excellent substitute that electricity now gives for sunlight. And there was but one opinion among those who crowded around to see it, that it admirably illustrates the skill to which native jewellers have attained in Madras, under the guidance of refined European taste. The reception was not over until a rather later hour than usual. As the visitors retired, they bade the Ladies Grenville and Grace the Governor farewell.—*Madras Mail.*

THE ARRIVAL OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE ... ADAM AT MADRAS.

PUNCTUAL... ...ten minutes to half-past seven, the special train from ... ...rived at the Central Terminus, with the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam, the new Governor of the Presidency of Madras. He was accompanied from Bombay by his son, and by Major Bertie Hobart, Military Secretary to his Grace the Governor; and from Raichore, the Madras-Bombay boundary, by Mr. A. M. Saunders, the Agent, Mr. Herbert Church, the Traffic Manager, and Mr. W. R. Robinson, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway. The *Madras Mail* (Dec. 18) says that at Raichore, where there was a guard of honour of the Nizam's Troops, Mr. Adam changed trains, and entered the large saloon carriage, which was built for the special use of the Governor some time ago, and was employed by, and elicited the approval of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. At Dhone he was greeted by a deputation of the inhabitants of that town, who were anxious to present an address of welcome. But Mr. Adam declined the honor on the ground that he had not yet assumed the office of Governor. He, however, received the deputation cordially for their kind intention, and said he would always remember that the first town in the Madras Presidency which had offered him a welcome was Adoni. Dinner was taken at Tadpatri at 7 o'clock last evening, and Perambore was reached at 6-20 this morning. Here the carriages occupied by Mr. Adam, his suite, and the railway officials were detached, and the mail train from Bombay proceeded on as usual to Madras. A short halt was then made up for Mr. Adam, and at 7-12 A. M. a start was made from Perambore, and as we have already said, Madras was reached punctually at 7-30. As the train entered the long shed at the Central Terminus, Mr. Adam lifted his hat in response to the salutations of the crowd of officials and others assembled on the platform. As soon as the train had stopped, Mr. Adam alighted. After a few introductions he entered Landau of the Duke of Buckingham's, and drove off of the station. As soon as the carriage appeared the yard the guard of honor from the Madras unteers, which was paraded in review order re the station, presented arms, and the regi al band performed the National Anthem. At ame moment the salute of seventeen guns nced to be fired from the battery at the Fort. dy guard, commanded by Major Galloway, rew up, and the *cortège* drove slowly away to ment House, where a guard of honor from the ...ment, Madras Native Infantry, was parad... was received in the vestibule of ... by his Grace the Governor. It ...Adam would have been sworn ... to postpone his instal... ...on of Monday. ...ment House, ... Chamber,

BANKS.

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d PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
D £800,000

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eives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows ...on as follows:—
...t 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. 12 do. do. "

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...gotiates and collects Bills payable in London, ...dras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants ...ndon and on its Branches and Agencies at the ...es of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

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Subject to 12 months' ... at 4 p. et. per annum.
Interest will be allowed ... do. do. 2½ do.
Do. 6 do. do. 2 do.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
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PROPRIETOR MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

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HARDWICKE'S HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comforts ... Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.
TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.
N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

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Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
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Cognac Fine Champagne ...
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostanee, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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PHOSPHO.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

PHOSPHO—Is good for everybody—Because it contains the chief elements of the Brain, the Blood, the Nerves, and other tissues.

PHOSPHO—Is a certain and rapid Invigorator. A friend states:—"I returned home exhausted by unusual exertion, and feeling myself so much better after one bottle of Phospho, was induced to take another, which after a short time completely restored me, and I felt as though I hadn't been fatigued."

PHOSPHO—Rs. 3 per doz., bottles extra.
PHOSPHO—Wholesale and Retail at 17, Church Gate Street.
PHOSPHO—May be had also at—
Messrs. Rogers and Co., Messrs. Pearse's Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Watson's Hotel, Waverley Billiard Rooms, Temple Bar, Apollo Pier Gardens, Jamsetjee Framjee, Borah Bazar Street, and at all Hotels and Refreshment-Room

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO., POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO., MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

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TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.

GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.

JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.

READYMADE COSTUMES.

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RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

WARM CLOTHING.

IN this department we have most of the articles always ready, and those requiring to be made to measure we can manufacture in a very short time after receipt of reliable measures. All these Goods we can strongly recommend as being suitable for the Cold Season in the Districts and the rough wear and tear of camping-out life.

CASH PRICES.

No charge for packing, no charge for carriage on parcels' value Rs. 20 and upwards, when remittance accompanies order, and no discount.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flannel Shirts, ½ dozen	52 0	Stout Knit Ringwood Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool Shirts "	52 0	Warm Marino Socks, per dozen, from	21 0
Flannel Sleeping Suits, each	18 0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25 0
Silk and Wool do. "	18 0	Stout Marino Knicker Stockings, per pair	5 8
Flannel Pyjamas, per pair	9 0	Heavy Ribbed do. do. "	5 8
Flannel Dressing Gowns, each	23 0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets, from	10 0
Soft "Tam Tweed" do. "	30 0	Woollen Mufflers, each	2 0
Stout Angola Suits, from	45 0	Warm Grey Marino Under-vests, each	6 8
Scotch Cheviot do.	45 0	Warm Grey Merino Pants, each	6 8
Heavy Chesterfield Overcoats	45 0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests, each	7 8
Heavy "Ulsters" "	55 0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants, "	7 8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3 8	The "District Rug," long and warm	18 0
Large Pin Scarfs, from	1 4	Heavy Scotch Mauds, from	30 0
Military Doe Gloves, per pair	4 8	Best White & Scarlet Blankets, per pair, from	30 0
Stout Dogskin Driving Gloves	4 0	Coloured Austrian Blankets, each	22 0
Stout Knit Ringwood do.	1 12	Extra Fine do. "	32 0

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MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Rock-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 25.
Smaller size, Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.
No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price, Rs. 18.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair, Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING-DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET-STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without assistance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to Roast Beef or Mutton, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

ECLIPSE COOKING-STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Frypan, Rs. 12.
Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 20. Large Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 30.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING-LAMP, Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 12.

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter, in neat flat case, about 2½ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS, WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size.....Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size .....Rs. 2 8
½ " ..... " 2 0 | 1½ " ..... " 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING-CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel-Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price, Rs. 35.

Britannia Metal, Silver-plated	Rs. 14 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and	" 5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	" 3 8
Nest of Drinking-cups	" 20 0
Pewter Drinking-cups	" 1 12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY, from Re. 1.

PLAYING-CARDS, from Re. 1-8 per pack.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produces ink instantly by the addition of a little water, from Re. 1.

LEATHER-COVERED POCKET-INKSTAND, in great variety, from Rs. 2-8.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9 do.	
F F F	do. 10 do.	
F ½	do. 10 do.	
F F	do. 10 do.	
F F F F	do